**You can start a revolt against JFK's $98.8 BILLION BUDGET—bigger than World War II's biggest. See page 97. Write your Congressman.**


# Human Events

YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XX, No. 5 February 2, 1963 Section 1—News


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ROCKY: *Can he handle the South?* . . . . . (81)

BUDGET: *Planned deficit "gamble"* . . . . (81)

CUBA: *New crisis looms* . . . . . (82)

CALIF.: *Conservative wins hands down* . . (82)

LABOR: *Taft-Hartley evaded* . . . . . (82)


**Barry vs. Rocky:** The race for the 1964 GOP Presidential nomination began to shape up last week and the leaders are Governor Rockefeller and Senator Goldwater. Rocky seems virtually a declared entrant into the contest, but Barry—while denying that he wants to run—leaves the door open.

At the same time, an important Republican pro spoke up and pointed to the South as the crucial battleground between the two men. Interviewed in the Washington *Evening Star* (January 20) was Senator Thruston Morton (Ky.), the newly-chosen head of the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee and a former Republican National Chairman. While remarking that the New York Governor "is way ahead of anybody else," Morton expressed concern that Southern Republicans might start a third party movement if the GOP nominates Rocky in '64.

"We are going to have a job holding the Republican leadership in the South in step," he said. "I think we have to be careful so they don't just walk out of a convention and start a third party movement or something." Morton recalled how Strom Thurmond of South Carolina led a bolt from the Democratic party in 1948 and carried four states.

This view of Morton's acquired more significance on January 23 as a result of the publication of a poll taken in its circulation area by a prominent Southern newspaper, the Knoxville (Tennessee) *Journal.* Although the paper placed Rocky's name on top on its ballot, Goldwater won first place in this preference poll, leading Rocky by 200 votes after 2,000 ballots had been counted. Barry got 913 votes, Rocky 720—both far ahead of other GOP candidates.

In this connection, political students in the Nation's Capital are also re-examining another poll taken last September by the Rockford (Illinois) *Register-Republic,* which gives added basis for Senator Morton's worry about a bolt of the Southern GOP. The Rockford paper polled delegates to the 1960 GOP convention and Goldwater emerged with a slim lead over Rockefeller nationally, with Nixon trailing significantly. However, a sectional breakdown of the poll showed Barry swamping Rocky and Nixon in 13 Southern states: Goldwater 111, Rockefeller 43, Nixon 36. Quotations from some Southern delegates indicated much fiery sentiment for the Arizonan and strong opposition to any "middle-of-the-road" candidate.

*This same spirit is not confined to the South. Last week, an important GOP convention in Southern California was marked by booing of pro-Rocky local leaders and conservative threats of a split in the party should the New Yorker get the '64 nomination. Southern California holds about 60 per cent of the votes of the Golden State.*

As a result of the above data, political analysts in Washington seriously ponder Rocky's chances for the White House—even if he wins the nomination—and they likewise note what appears to be a strong undertow for Goldwater, despite his reluctance even to bless a movement in his behalf.

**Red Ink:** Coming out of the shock inflicted by the biggest US budget since 1789—and the monster deficit it foreshadows—Capitol Hill finds voice not only for expressions of alarm, but also for some bitter wisecracks.

One of the latter goes: "JFK is the champ in debtmanship and ought to get a prize, probably a bottle of red ink."

Studding the *Congressional Record,* the newsletters of members to their constituents, etc., appears much caustic criticism of the "abominable snowman" of the budget.

(1) While emphasizing "frugality" in the employment of personnel, the President asked for funds for 36,492 additional civilian jobs. (Federal civilian employment rose over 145,000 between January, 1961—when JFK took office—and November, 1962.)

(2) The new budget involves additional fed-

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eral pay raises despite last year's whopping increases, thus pushing civilian payroll costs up approximately $1.5 billion.

(3) Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.) stresses that increases in military spending far from account for the soaring budget. He says that proposed civilian-domestic spending (exclusive of national security and foreign aid) is $4.9 billion higher than in the current budget. (See also what Representative Clarence Cannon [D.-Mo.], Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, says about this in Section Three.)

(4) To those taxpayers who hope the projected "tax cut" will succor them, GOP House leader Charles A. Halleck gives scant comfort: "The budget made a mockery of the Administration's brave talk of letting the taxpayer keep more of his own money through tax reduction. What the taxpayer thinks he will save will be taken away from him either by the so-called 'tax reform' or by an increase in the cost of living. Either way, the taxpayer looks like a sure loser in the end."

(5) Where does all this leave the US economy? Arthur Krock of the New York *Times* says that if the Administration's "gigantic gamble" (risking tax cuts and deficits to win prosperity and fiscal solvency) fails to operate "as calculated," the US faces the following:

"A perilous shrinkage in the gold stocks held in the United States. Debasement of the dollar from its already shaky status as the premier medium of world financial exchange. Reduction of its purchasing-power that will make a mockery of any tax reduction, for corporations and individuals alike. A heavy resurgence of unemployment in the US. Unprecedented pressure on the federal government to expand public ownership of private industry and national facilities."

**New Cuban Crisis:** Alarming accounts of another massive Soviet military buildup in Cuba has sparked an investigation into such reports by the Senate's Latin Affairs Subcommittee, chairmanned by Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.).

**Government spokesmen, sounding suspiciously like JFK before he woke up and ordered the quarantine last fall, blandly assure newsmen that the new military buildup is "normal" and "purely defensive" in character.**

Senator Kenneth B. Keating (R.-N.Y.), one of the first Republicans to warn of a Soviet missile threat in Cuba last year, says, however, that he has information "confirmed by official government sources" that Soviet weapons "are continuing to pour into Cuba." He says they include MIG fighters, tanks and torpedo boats capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

"The military strength there is ten times greater than it was on July 1," said Keating. Senator Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio) claims Cuba has 70 more combat planes than last July. The New York *Times* News Service reports that the Soviets are directing Cubans in the construction of underground depots, hangars and runways.

**By-election:** The GOP really has something to crow about with the surprisingly lopsided victory of conservative Don Clausen over down-the-line New Frontiersman William Grader in the by-election last week in Northern California's big 1st District.

*When the final ballots were tabulated, they showed Clausen had swept every county, bettering his opponent by over 14,000 votes.*

Why did Clausen win? Pros say his conservative viewpoint—which clashed sharply with the ideas of his Presidentially-endorsed opponent—was the decisive factor. The publisher of the Santa Rosa *Press Democrat,* Dan Bowerman, told *Human Events* that both sides had equally good grass-roots organizations. Redistricting, if anything, should have helped Grader, since the one county dropped from the 1st District went Republican in November. The third candidate in the recent race, Democrat John Stuart, only polled a handful of votes, which wouldn't have been decisive had they gone to either Grader or Clausen.

As the GOP National Committee stated: Clausen's victory is "a sharp repudiation of the policies of the Kennedy Administration."

**Dock Strike:** The settlement of the East Coast longshoremen's strike last week ends a "costly and unnecessary" stoppage, as the shipper's association tartly remarked.

Insiders in the labor movement say the 39 cent increase was approximately what the union leaders were prepared to settle for several months ago. The so-called mediation board—headed by the labor-biased Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.)—thus obtained an outcome desired by the pro-labor Kennedy Administration. But that a rigged board brought to an end a paralyzing strike interested observers less than the strategy used by the White House. For that expensive, damaging and extra-legal strategy bodes ill for industrial peace and the economy.

What Kennedy did was to pull an end run around the labor "law of the land," the Taft-Hartley Act. If that Act had been followed strictly to the bitter end (and if the labor bosses had known that it would be), the strike that was resumed after the 80-day cooling-off period might have been shortened, or, if it went on, the President—in accordance with Taft-Hartley—would have reported to Congress, recommending legislative measures—not for settlement of the demands—but to force an end to the strike.

These might have been: (1) compulsory arbitration (unpopular with both labor and em-



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ployers); or (2) seizure of the companies, unpopular with employers and the general public. For obvious political reasons, Kennedy did not want to face either course.

Hence, he named the Morse "mediation" panel —not in order to follow the politically dangerous Taft-Hartley procedure, but so it could recommend a wage settlement. In the circumstances, the rigged settlement put the shippers on the spot in the eyes of the public, and they caved in.

This sort of an outcome (similar settlements in World War II were numerous) was just the kind of maneuver that Senator Robert A. Taft sought to prevent in constructing his famous labor measure. President Kennedy and his friends the labor bosses dare not seek to amend Taft-Hartley; they fear opening up a congressional revolt which might bring in many reforms of labor boss power (including, perhaps, putting them under the anti-trust laws). Hence, the new Kennedy strategy of an end run to bypass the "law of the land," the Taft-Hartley Act.

**Katanga Post Mortem:** While the official US excuse for military support of a Katanga crackdown was to keep the Congo Red-free, ominous portents reveal that the central government—aided and abetted by the United Nations—is veering further and further to the left.

• US-UN puppet, Congolese Premier Cyrille Adoula, continues to harbor and protect Mario Andrade—an open Communist agent—who, with other terrorists, is using the capital of the Congo, Leopoldville, as a base of operations to overthrow neighboring Portuguese Angola. (Andrade, not Tshombe, by the way, has been granted a visa by the American government in the past.)

• Responsible officials of commercial firms in the Congo—who prefer to remain anonymous—now confirm a startling declaration which appeared in the January 7 issue of the conservative financial weekly, *Barron's,* charging that the UN is promoting pro-Red activities in Katanga. *Barron's* said in that issue that "Ethiopian troops... have compelled residents of Elisabethville to hang on their walls pictures of the late Red-tainted rabble-rouser, Patrice Lumumba, and to join the Lumumbist party." Adoula, it is recalled, claimed in his maiden speech to the United Nations a year ago February that Lumumba was the Congo's "hero." Lumumbists still hold important positions in Adoula's government.

**Bay of Pigs:** "What's going on here?" That's the perplexed and outraged reaction from many in the Capital to Bobby Kennedy's remarkable statement that the US never had "any plan" or made "any promise" to provide air-cover to anti-Castro invaders at the Bay of Pigs.

Has the practice of "news censorship," asked Barry Goldwater in irritated tones last week before the Senate, "now been extended to the rewriting of history in an image acceptable to the men presently in charge of the national government?"

Capitol Hill already knows, however, that there is massive circumstantial evidence to refute the now altered alibi for President Kennedy's failure successfully to support the anti-Castro invaders. Goldwater remarked last week that he, personally, had talked with President Kennedy at JFK's own request shortly after the invasion fiasco and "I certainly got the impression that an air cover had been part of the original plans."

*Former Ambassador Whiting Willauer, who was originally in on the Administration's plans, testified on July 27, 1961, before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, that aircraft would "carry out the beachhead."*

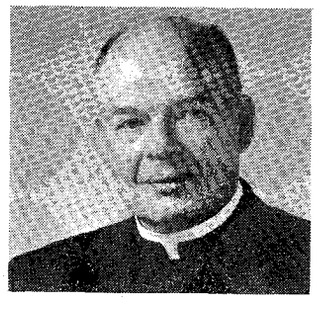
New Frontier reporter Stewart Alsop, handed large, juicy leaks by the White House Palace Guard, wrote in a special "inside-story" article in the June 24, 1961, *Saturday Evening Post:* "General Lyman Lemnitzer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations,... strongly endorsed the [Cuban invasion] plans on two conditions—that the CIA's estimate was correct, and that the anti-Castro forces *would control the air over the battlefield.*" Thus Bobby's story that the Joint Chiefs actually "cleared" the invasion scheme minus air cover has a distinctly fishy odor to it.

If the original plan for full air-cover failed to provide adequate protection, said Alsop, "American aircraft would intervene" openly and in force.

Manuel Antonia de Varona, a prominent Administration-supported leader of the exile movement at the time of the invasion, bluntly challenged the Attorney General's new story:

"The colonel designated by the government of the United States as head of the camp where the Cubans trained assured me in February, 1961, when I expressed concern over the reduced number of troops, that the Cuban patriots would have 'full air control' during the invasion..."

A leading Cuban commander of the invasion forces, Manuel Penabaz, confirmed Varona's statement last week before Washington's National Press Club. Penabaz said his "American mili-



THE REV. LEON KING, RECTOR, St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church, Denver, Colorado: "Our staff and many members read HUMAN EVENTS and find it most useful and informative in keeping abreast of developments in these dangerous times. We leave it in our library where a number of people come to read each week."



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tary instructors" had assured him there would be "sufficient" air cover.

Three Florida newspaper publishers—Jack Gore, Martin Anderson and John Perry—state JFK told them at a May, 1961, White House meeting, that he, personally, had called off the air cover.

**Domestic Peace Corps:** Without so much as a gracious nod from Congress, the Health, Education and Welfare Department has gone whole hog in spending money for JFK's much desired Domestic Peace Corps.

HEW, headed by Anthony J. Celebrezze (billed by the liberal press as an "economy" man), has pumped $250,000 into a Peace Corps "pilot project" in Harlem, called Associated Community Teams, Inc. The doors of this "non-profit" organization—ostensibly designed to aid the needy, *a la* overseas Peace Corps—opened in New York just last week.

While HEW granted the funds for this organization under the 1961 Juvenile Delinquency Act, there is not a word in the law, it is noted, which mentions anything about a Domestic Peace Corps. The will of Congress—untested on this particular issue—is thus once again shunted aside by JFK's boys.

HEW, say politicos, has backed ACT because it is the brainstorm of Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D.-N.Y.). Powell is chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, which passes on HEW-supported legislation. Livingston Wingate, a Powell assistant, is acting executive director. The permanent director—yet to be chosen—will get $15,000 per annum, consultants, $75 per day.

**Get Out the Vote:** While Republicans were happily contemplating their by-election victory in California last week, others were still unhappily speculating about the significant factors which resulted in the huge Democratic victory there last November. Gerrymandering came in handy, say the pros, but overlooked by many until recently was the exorbitant amounts of money the Democrats paid to precinct workers (usually volunteers) in the low-income districts throughout the state.

"The Democratic drive to hire precinct workers was fantastic," according to one defeated GOP congressional candidate. Ads were taken out—even in student newspapers. On the final day of the election, reported Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh in a fit of candor, the Democrats shelled out $100,000 to 10,000 workers in Los Angeles County alone.

Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, while deploring the high campaign costs, said it was necessary since the size of L. A. County "calls for extra methods to get out the vote." Even Democrats gagged at the high costs, calling it "repugnant," and remarked that the State Elections Code makes it a felony to pay another to induce a voter to cast a ballot.

Whose bright idea was this? State Democratic Chairman Eugene Wyman volunteered the information that Unruh acted "reluctantly" after some persuasive arguments to go ahead by a couple of people—Presidential assistants Lawrence F. O'Brien and Kenneth O'Donnell, of the "Irish Mafia." The whole thing was done, said Wyman, "with the complete knowledge of the President."

**Capitol Camera:** The dock strike settlement violates JFK's rule that labor wage increases should not exceed 4 per cent, over which figure they would be inflationary. Existing base pay of dockers has been $3.02; total increase won, including fringes, runs to 23.5 cents per hour for the first year. That is close to 8 per cent of $3.02 or nearly twice the ceiling set by JFK to check inflation.

• *Capitol Hill Republicans announce a "Salute to Goldwater" dinner for February 28 to raise funds for the GOP Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees; $500,000 is the target. Republican governors will also be invited. The Arizona Senator has stipulated that there must not be anything said at the dinner about him as a potential candidate for the 1964 Presidential nomination—a prohibition that may prove difficult to sustain.*

• A State Department effort to pressure Republicans into selecting "internationalists" to fill up the GOP vacancies on the House Foreign Affairs Committee has apparently failed. Of six Republicans picked last week to fill up the committee, five were Midwesterners with a distinctly conservative bias: H. R. Gross (Iowa), Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.), James F. Battin (Mont.), E.Y. Berry (South Dakota) and Vernon W. Thomson (Wisc.). All are vociferous opponents of large scale foreign aid. The lone liberal—and not too liberal at that—is Massachusetts' F. Bradford Morse.

**Published weekly at 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.** TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: 5 weeks $1. Yearly rate $12.50; 6 months $6.50; 3 months $3.50. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

Bound Volume indexed: First six months, 1962, $15. Second six months, 1961 $15. First six months, 1961, $15. 1960 and 1956 Bound Volumes, $20. Dateline Washington: The Best of HUMAN EVENTS, 1955–1961, $15.

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--- COMMENTARY ---

*If it is a fundamental principle of free government that the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers shall be* separately *exercised, it is equally so that they be* independently *exercised.*

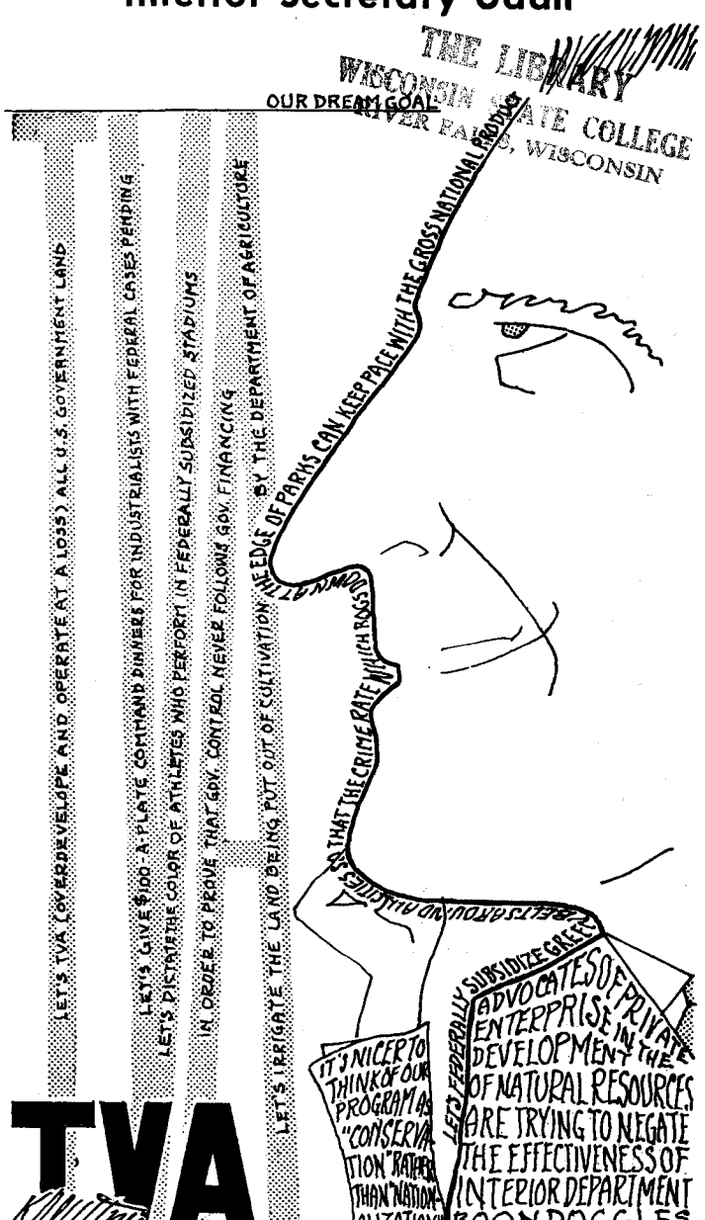
*—James Madison*

Volume XX, No. 5—Section II

February 2, 1963

# Profiles in Newfrontery

## Interior Secretary Udall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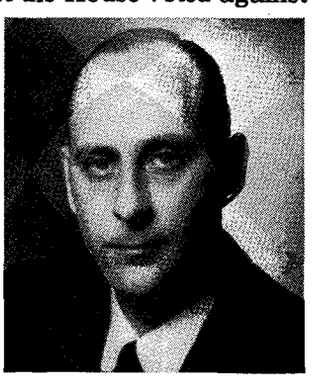
LET'S PISTRIPE THE COLOR OF ATHLETES WHO PERFORT IN FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED STADIUMS
IN ORDER TO PROVE THAT GOV. CONTROL NEVER FOLLOWS GOV. FINANCING
LET'S IRRIGATE THE LAND BEING PUT OUT OF CULTIVATION AT THE EDGE OF PARKS CAN KEEP PACE WITH THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
SO THAT THE CRIME RATE MAY MATCH BOSS
TVA
IT'S NICER TO THINK OF OUR PROGRAM AS "CONSERVATION" RATHER THAN "NATIONALIZATION"
ADVOCATES OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ARE TRYING TO NEGATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BOONDOGGLES

# Weaver Gets $17,925 Job

President Kennedy has given a $17,925 job in the Department of Agriculture to one of the two Republican Congressmen who deserted their party in the vote on the farm bill last September 20.

This critical roll call in the House of Representatives approved the conference report—202 to 197.

Every Republican member of the House voted against the Administration except two who had just before been defeated for renomination in the Republican primaries. Had they both voted with their party the Administration's margin would have been only one vote. There were several Democrats willing to provide that one vote against the farm bill if one vote would have reversed the decision.



WEAVER

The Republican—a Modern Republican—who has just received his reward from JFK for voting right is Phil Weaver of Nebraska. He was beaten in the primary last May by Congressman Ralph Beermann, who campaigned on his 100 per cent conservative voting record. The two men were incumbents, their districts having been consolidated.

The other lame duck who voted with the Administration was H. Carl Andersen of Minnesota. Andersen may be hoping for a reward similar to Weaver's, but his chances are markedly less. His name was linked to Billie Sol Estes.

### *'Neither Dead Nor Red'*

"We cannot defeat communism with socialism, nor with secularism, nor with pacifism, nor with appeasement or accommodation. We can only defeat communism with true Americanism . . .

**"Every strong nation in history has lived by an ideal and has died when its ideals were dissipated. We can be destroyed only by our own gullibility. If we are ready, we shall be neither dead nor Red.**

"It is what a nation has in its heart, rather than what it has in its hand, that makes it strong. The nation which honors God is protected and strengthened by Him."

—J. Edgar Hoover

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*Advice for the White House*

# Capitalists Needed for Growth

From the Omaha *World-Herald*

A slant on "economic growth" which is somewhat different from that held by many other government officials comes from Thomas C. Mann.

Mr. Mann is not in Washington. Judging from what he has to say, he does not have any close connection with the President's Council of Economic Advisers. He is a career diplomat who has spent most of his service years in Latin America. Mr. Mann is the United States Ambassador to Mexico.

Mr. Mann believes that in any successful development program, the people in the area which is under development must understand what investment capital is, what it does, where it comes from. He said:

> "If one looks about the Free World today, he must come to the conclusion that the single most important missing component in most economic development is risk capital. The countries which have created internal conditions which attract the largest amounts of risk are those which have the highest sustained rates of economic growth."

### The Role of the Capitalists

Who are the instigators of economic growth? In the United States today, says America's Mexican Ambassador, they are millions of people who have slowly and with sacrifice accumulated capital and invested it in the productive enterprises which create jobs and produce goods. He goes on:

> "They are the capitalists. If they have correctly assessed the needs of the consumer, they make a profit until such time as a competitor makes a better product or becomes more efficient and hence able to sell at a cheaper price."

The important thing from the standpoint of economic growth, said Mr. Mann in conclusion, "is that the capitalist contributes a scarce and essential component of a productive process which, within a few generations, has accomplished more material progress for the masses than was accomplished in the preceding thousand years."

### "Risk Capital"

What is so remarkable about this point of view?

Nothing really. It is a simple statement of the role of risk capital which has been recognized in classical economic theory for centuries. Its reiteration is timely because it links "economic growth" with "risk capital."

What is truly astonishing about the statement is that it is made by an official of the Kennedy Administration, most of whose spokesmen appear to believe that wealth flows from consumer demand, that risk capital has a lesser place, and indeed that government money borrowed from the American people and spread at home or abroad as foreign aid or development loans can serve the same purpose as risk capital.

**Mr. Mann's view is refreshingly old-fashioned. We wish that he were closer to Washington where he might attract more attention from the White House.**

DUNCAN J. STEWART, president of the Barber Coleman Company, machine tool builders of Rockford, Illinois, is dead. Mr. Stewart was one of the 127 charter subscribers to *Human Events*. He was a dedicated conservative and a lifelong supporter of many conservative movements.

# *JFK's Patience with Labor*

From the Chicago *Tribune*

A special Presidential board has denounced the Boeing Company for refusing to cave in to the demand of the Machinists Union for a union shop. The board accused the company of being captious, stubborn and arbitrary.

**The board's report will serve as a stick with which to clobber the Boeing Company if a strike is called on January 15, as the union threatens. The Kennedy Administration's patience with unions is limitless, but employers are always held to be in the wrong.**

Another company in the aerospace industry already has discovered how impartial the Administration is at the critical moment of a labor dispute. When the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation resisted the Machinists' demand for a union shop, Pentagon officials warned the company that multi-million-dollar government contracts would be shifted to other firms in the event of a strike.

Last June a Presidential board recommended a pay increase for 450,000 railroad off-train employes. The companies couldn't afford the raise, but they accepted after being informed by the Administration that they had no alternative.

Several devastating strikes are now under way. Aside from a bit of hand wringing by federal officials, the Kennedy Administration has done nothing to indicate displeasure. No union has ever been called stubborn, or captious, or arbitrary.

**In the Administration's view, businessmen are fair game when it comes to selling tickets for $1,000 a plate dinners. They can be soaked for contributions to a ransom fund. Otherwise they have no uses.**

# Congress Can't Repeal Fundamental Economic Laws

From the Washington *Daily News*

It is axiomatic that when the price of anything gets too high part of it will not be sold. There are a couple of examples in the [recent] news.

Unemployment figures for November were swollen by large numbers of teenagers hunting work and not finding it. This situation has been building up for months.

When new minimum wage legislation was passed by the last Congress there was repeated warning that something of the sort might result. Unskilled youngsters, living at home, might pick up a few dollars and put themselves in line for better jobs. But they are not considered worth $40 to $46 a week so they aren't hired. The windows they might have washed stay dirty.

**The elderly and the handicapped also are affected as marginal jobs are abolished.**

Another item was the prediction that unless cotton prices drop both domestic and foreign sales will be further hurt. Higher and higher fixed prices for cotton and other crops have meant lower and lower sales. Foreign competition and domestic substitute fibers are absorbing cotton's foreign market.

**There are a few fundamental laws of economics which even Congress can't repeal. Price and wage legislation at best is futile. At worst it severely injures those it is designed to help.**

Our accumulation of this kind of legislation is an important reason President Kennedy is having so much trouble "getting the country moving again."



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*Labor Circles Report:*

# Bobby Eager to Run for Massachusetts Governor in '66

By VICTOR RIESEL

Amongst labor men who know Bob Kennedy well, the belief is that he is eager to run for governor of Massachusetts. But not until 1966.

The Attorney General has his legal residence in the Bay State. He could run in '64.

But Ted Kennedy will run for re-election then. So will John Kennedy, of course. If Bob ran, that would make three of a kind. And massed together they would make a vulnerable political target.

**Furthermore, incredibly energetic Bob Kennedy, often operating for hours from a "hideaway" desk in the White House, now is more the assistant president of the US than the Attorney General.**

It is he who contacted the labor people as well as the millionaires during the bitter bargaining of the Cuban prisoner exchange. It is he who, far more than our State Department, changed our policy toward powerful, previously anti-American labor leaders and politicos in Japan.

R. KENNEDY

It is he who actually is shaping American propaganda and image-making across the world. It is he who was most discussed by the highest Conservative and Labor leaders in London recently. It is he about whom leaders of many international agencies inquired in Geneva during my recent trips.

Yet it also is he who shuttles into New York City and spends hours with key liberal and labor leaders who can help swing the pivotal, big-electoral-vote state.

So *it is not likely that he would want to be away* from the President's side for another few years.

But in '66 he would be in a mood to find a power base of his own. If elected he would be Massachusetts' governor for almost two years preceding the hurly-burly of the 1968 Democratic Presidential nominating convention.

And, the labor leaders speculate, would he then want to be out of the whirlwinds of national and international affairs? These men of labor think he would not want that. Would he then seek the Vice Presidential nomination? These men of labor don't believe Bob Kennedy is a "second-place man."

**This leaves only the Presidential nomination.**

But then what of their good friend Lyndon Johnson —to them the most active Vice President in their own political history? The Texan has worked well with them.

Lyndon Johnson has, for example, taken an "inventory" of some 17 million industrial workers—as a survey on employment of minorities.

Special reports fill 72 big file cabinets stored in the Senate office of the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Names and races and creeds of these millions are being punched into cards for computers. The list will be analyzed.

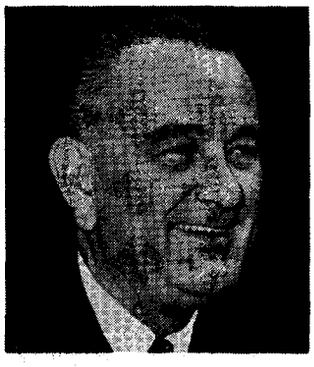
**Johnson's Strategy**

If one group or another does not have its equal share of work, the Vice President will take action.

And within a few weeks a similar inventory of two-and-a-half million building and construction workers will be taken. Same process.

**This will make a total of 19.5 million workers in thousands of firms the "Veep" will be "looking after."**

Add to this the Committee's active work with 85 major corporations and 120 national unions. The labor organizations have pledged specific action. They have promised to desegregate their locals, apprenticeship training operations and seniority lists.



JOHNSON

This will make the Vice President popular indeed in Northern, Midwestern and Western cities, and in circles which once considered him strictly from the other side of the political tracks.

Lyndon Johnson has flown the world, too. He heads the little-known National Aeronautics and Space Council. This committee coordinates all space agencies for the President. It was the Vice President's council which first urged concentration on the big boosters for the successful outer-space flights.

He is on the National Security Council and its "Ex-Com." He sits in on Cabinet meetings and is far from being a stranger at the White House.

**The Presidential election year of 1968 is a long way off. Being the essence of political sagacity, LBJ walks, not runs toward such a distant goal.**

And the politically shrewd men of labor, knowing they will be the balance of power in future Democratic nominating conclaves, sit back and observe.

The time for action is not yet. But there is time for talk. And this is what they talk about, these agile politicos.

(Distributed 1963 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

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**SECURITY**—A sizable increase in the Social Security tax rate went into effect January 1. One Nebraskan commented, with feeling, "I'm going to be broke before I'm secure."

—From the Omaha *World-Herald*

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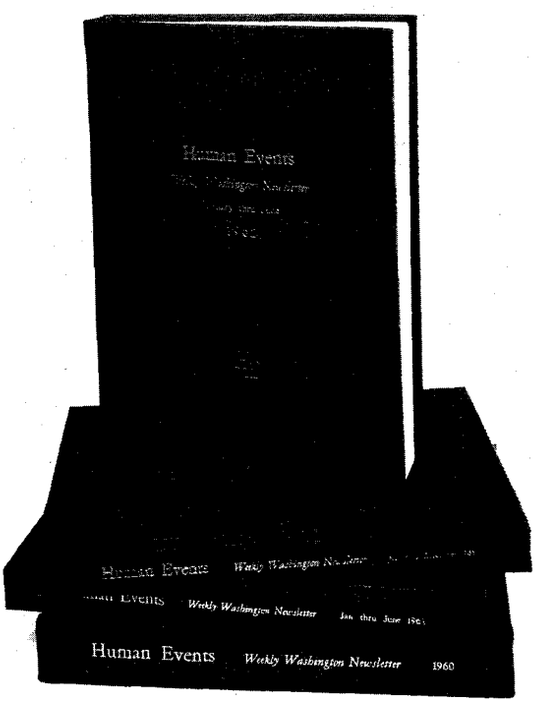
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**Says Representative Cannon: 'We are spending money we do not have for things that we could get along without. That's what has unbalanced the budget.'**


# HUMAN EVENTS

Section Three
February 2, 1963

Your Weekly Washington Report

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## Cannon Fires at Kennedy Deficit Budget

By REPRESENTATIVE CLARENCE CANNON (D.-Mo.)

We live in the day of the superlative. Everything is bigger and better—or bigger and worse—relatively more or less impressive or progressive than anything in its respective category that has ever come or gone down the echoing corridors of time and eternity.

CANNON

And today's budget is no exception to the rule.

In many respects this is the most portentous message the President plans to send down this year. I have listened to messages from Presidents here in the House for 40 years, but in all that time I have never seen or heard a budget message like this one, and neither have you; nor has anyone else.

This budget is the recordbreaker of all the succession of recordbreaking budgets of the last ten years.

It is the largest expenditure budget since 1789—it proposes to spend $98,802,000,000. That tops the peak of World War II spending by $500,000,000 when the sky was the limit and survival the sole object. And it tops the current year's estimated level by $4,491,000,000, and billions above earlier budgets. And, as I shall shortly document, much of it is for nondefense purposes.

Even with the tax revisions, it proposes to take more from the people than in any year since 1789, war or peace—the sum of $86,900,000,000 in 1964 or $1,400,000,000 higher than now estimated for fiscal 1963.

And even though it anticipates record national revenues, they fall far short of meeting the expenditures urged in the budget. Only once before—in fiscal 1959—has the budget in peacetime exceeded the $11,902,000,000 deficit shown in this budget.

**And impressions to the contrary, more than $6,600,000,000 of the tentative deficit figure cannot be ascribed to loss through tax cuts or revisions or national defense spending increases.**

Nor will rising space and interest expenditures account for it. Nondefense spending beyond available revenues is heavily involved.

And this $11,902,000,000 deficit is so tenuous, so precarious, so uncertain that the President plans to wait until later this year to advise the House how much he will have to ask in the way of a higher debt ceiling. But he concedes the obvious—the present ceiling for fiscal 1963 must be promptly hiked and a much further enlargement provided for fiscal 1964.

But using the tentative, the deficit estimate of $11,902,000,000 for 1964, following as it does an $8,811,000,000 deficit in the current year, and a $6,378,000,000 deficit in fiscal 1962, would add to the staggering sum of $27,091,000,000 of red-ink spending in three years. And that follows deficits of $21,953,000,000 in the previous eight years for the shocking total of $49,044,000,000 since the war ended in Korea.

### Defense and Nondefense Spending

Ah, but you say we have had to defend the country; we have had to build our defenses; modernize; supply our forces with missiles and Polaris submarines. And, of course, national defense expenditures have been high—including documented widespread waste and some other questionable items. Let me cite a few figures . . .

This 1964 budget proposes spending of $4,491,000,000 above 1963—and $2,062,000,000 of the increase is for other than national defense, a 5 per cent increase.

This 1964 budget proposes spending of $17,287,000,000 above 1961—and $9,348,000,000 of the increase is for other than national defense, a 27 per cent increase.

This 1964 budget proposes spending of $31,265,000,000 above the year following Korea, fiscal year 1954—and $22,818,000,000 of the increase is for other than national defense, an increase of 111 per cent for nondefense, as contrasted with 18 per cent increase for national defense items.

**So, no matter what the philosophy, no matter what**

*(continued on page 92)*


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## Representative Cannon Hits Withholding Tax:

This admittedly tenuous budget is too high. It can be cut. It ought to be drastically revised.

Undoubtedly the people would demand that we practice some restraint if they were but harshly aware of what they are paying Uncle Sam each week or each month in income taxes.

The withholding tax system was devised to accelerate and facilitate collection of revenues to help finance World War II. And while it undoubtedly still serves to facilitate collections it sedates the people.

It is painless. It mitigates the consciousness of tax burden. It caters to the illusion that money in Washington is free for the asking, that the Treasury is a bottomless resource with a boundless supply of dollars.

I am not so certain but that revision of the system would be decidedly in the public interest. The people would demand an accounting if they were fully and painfully conscious of the tax bite, if periodically they had to draw a check or money order in favor of Uncle Sam and mail it to Washington.

***California Company Shows the Way***

# How to Dramatize High Taxes

## *Let Employes Know How Much They Are Paying*

Shortly before the November 6 election a company which manufactures oil tools in southern California hit upon a dramatic way to illustrate the burden of high taxes and the importance of each employe's vote.

The company—Baker Oil Tools, Inc., of Los Angeles—sent each worker a letter explaining that the candidates they were about to elect November 6 would spend a considerable amount of *their* money. With each letter went a cancelled check in the amount of 1962 federal income and social security taxes paid by the employe.

*Says E. H. Clark, Jr., president and general manager: "To the best of my knowledge, there have been no adverse reactions from any of our employes concerning this communication with them, and we have actually received a number of letters from them congratulating us on our defense of the free enterprise system."*

On the opposite page is a reproduction of the letter received by each employe of Baker Oil Tools, Inc. Below it is a check made out to "John Doe" in the amount of $1,364.96, the actual sum paid out in federal taxes by a typical worker, a production machinist with between five and ten years' service with the company.

Added Clark in a letter of explanation to *Human Events:*

"As you will note, the letter accompanying the check is completely nonpartisan, and therefore many of the people who received this check did not, and probably still do not, know exactly how to vent their concern in this matter; but, to a person, all of them were shocked by the amount of money which they could be paid for what they produce that is handled for them by the federal government alone in the two areas of income tax and social security."

Clark credits the program with making company employes aware of the danger of high taxes, even if it did not chart a detailed course of action for them.

### The Voters Are to Blame

Syndicated columnist Raymond Moley, commenting on the recent elections, says:

*"Of those of you who voted, one-half chose to return the members of the present Congress to office, most of whom had voted to tax you for innumerable fool proposals to spend our money. So you . . . don't deserve any tax relief."*



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BAKER OIL TOOLS, INC.

MAIL ADDRESS: POST OFFICE BOX 2274 TERMINAL ANNEX

CABLE ADDRESS "BACASO"
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:
7400 E. SLAUSON AVENUE

E. H. CLARK, JR.
President & General Manager

LOS ANGELES 54, CALIF.

October 30, 1962

Dear Fellow Employee:

Enclosed you will find a check for a considerable amount of money. This is money you have earned, and we would like to pay it to you ... but it has already been collected by the Federal Government and will be spent for you by the people you elect to office next Tuesday.

Will it be spent wisely? The only control you now have is to choose those people carefully. Make sure that the performance records of the people you vote for qualify them to spend your money for you.

This check is approximately the amount the company has paid to the Federal Government for your account, and, large as it is, includes only your income and social security tax bill for 1962. It does not include your state income tax, your school tax, gas tax, sales tax, any other local, state or federal tax, or any part of the $2006 per employee paid by the company as tax on the income you helped it earn.

The reason this money is taken from you is because you are a producer, and tax money can only come from those who produce. Every election day you make part of the final decision as to how much can be taken from the producer and put into non-productive areas without destroying our national future.

The way this money is spent will determine the kind of a government and the kind of a country you and your children will have. When you vote next Tuesday, November 6, 1962, vote for people you honestly think will act carefully and conscientiously in the best long-term interests of the country.

Yours sincerely,

E. H. Clark, Jr.

February 2, 1963



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(continued from page 89)

**the merits of these ever-rising nondefense budgets, it is beyond dispute that we have been spending more and more for nondefense things and loading the cost onto future generations. Refusing, in time of successively recordbreaking years of economic activity and national revenues, to either pay as we go along or do without or defer some projects until we are—if we ever are—willing to pay for them.**

If there is the slightest hope in the message or the budget today that the budget will be balanced even in fiscal 1965, there is no documentation to sustain it. On the contrary, there are abundant indications of another heavy deficit in 1965—and inevitably the debt must go higher and higher.

[The] press quotes the Secretary of the Treasury as saying that not only will there be another deficit in 1965, but very possibly in 1966. Incredible. Unbelievable.

**Nothing seems to be so permanent as temporary increases in the national debt ceiling.**

This budget calls on Congress, at this session, to approve an appropriation or new obligational budget of $107,927,000,000 for fiscal 1964.

**This budget proposes imposition of new taxes. And another extension of Korean war taxes.**

If this budget is adopted, the public debt, according to the tentative estimate today, will reach a new alltime high—$315,604,000,000—billions above any figure ever before contemplated. You will be asked to again extend, and of course raise, the present limit of $308,000,000,000. A mere gesture. We need a limit on federal expenditures more than we need a limit on the national debt.

With these ever-increasing deficits and debts and decline in the value of the dollar, who is to say that European bankers, holding more claims against our shrunken and dwindling gold supply, will not resume their demands of the last five years when $6,802,000,000 in gold left Fort Knox? Since [Congress] convened a year ago, our gold supply has dropped $910,000,000.

Since [Congress] convened . . . a year ago, the purchasing power of the dollar fell to a new low. Savings, pensions, life insurance, bonds will buy less.

Since [Congress] convened a year ago, the cost-of-living price index hit a new high six times.

**At the heart of our national finances is a simple, inescapable fact, easily grasped by anyone. It is that our government—any government—like individuals and families—cannot spend and continue to spend more than they take in without inviting disaster. With governments, continued deficit spending inevitably leads to debasement of currency. A dollar is only as valuable and reliable in the eyes of others as it is to us.**

A feature of this budget is the alarming size of the deficit—$11,902,000,000. The committees, the House and the country ought especially to know why so large a part is written in red ink. Only once before in our peacetime history have we faced such a deficit.

**Imagine, 28 deficits in the last 34 years, through wars; through peace; through unprecedented national prosperity and maximum national revenues.**

But what about this monstrous deficit of $11,902,000,000 urged in the budget for 1964? Is it accounted for by loss of revenues under the President's tax reduction and revisions? Is it accounted for by the suggested speed-up in corporation tax payments—a shift, of course, that would not alter ultimate total collections? Do rising national defense costs explain it? Is it incident to increased propositions for space conquest? Is it the result of higher interest costs on the ever-growing national debt?

No, combine all these—accept them for the sake of analytical computation—and you still cannot account for the $11,902,000,000 deficit urged upon the House. Substantial deficits remain.

Due to what? Spending for nondefense activities already underway—and in excess of alltime record national revenues. Refusing to retrench expenditures to bring them within the limit of the funds at hand. Proposing new programs—on borrowed money. Hiking the national debt to a new alltime high and thereby moving closer to the inevitable consequences.

All protestations, all rationalizations, all plausible economic and fiscal theories aside, deficits are by historical fact becoming a way of life—uninterrupted by the upward direction in this budget.

### The Public Debt

Just to carry the debt the annual interest cost in this budget amounts to $10,020,000,000, or about ten cents out of the budget dollar—the budget for the entire government when the country was flat on its back in the 1930's never got near what we pay today in annual interest alone. You can grasp the dimensions of this mandatory item when you realize that every minute the clock ticks, day and night, interest accrues at the rate of $19,000. Incredible.

A recent computation is even more revealing. If we set about to pay off a $300,000,000,000 debt at a modest rate by the year 2100, or 138 years from now, and for simplicity assume one payment of interest and principal a year at 3 per cent, we would pay $9,154,923,649.00 each year but the total outlay would be $1,263,379,463,562.00. Unbelievable. Yet we do not sense any disposition in this budget for retrenchment or return to sound fiscal policies or any evidence of determination to make even a modest start on methodical reduction of the debt. And no provision for unforeseen national emergencies.

### Cost of Living—Value of the Dollar

The cost-of-living index continues to creep upward. It pinches every family budget. The value of the dollar declines. And we cannot—they cannot—forget that today's dollar is worth only 45 cents. Nor can we ignore the fact that the cost of living hit new high-water marks six times in 1962.

**These are the inevitable results. And what about the future if we keep spending more than we take in—constantly tempting the fires of inflation?**

### Conclusion

The inescapable consequences of indefinitely continuing to spend more than we take in as we have done in 28 of the last 34 budgets . . . —much of it conclusively shown to be for nondefense purposes—are not precisely predictable. This budget offers absolutely no hope of an early reversal.

**Granting further growth of national revenues, the relentless upward trend of spending over the last many years strongly suggests the probability that any additional income would be consumed entirely by additional propositions of expenditure. . . .**

This is no time to urge expenditures. Secretary Dillon . . . foresees a big deficit again in fiscal 1965 and "very possibly" in 1966. This is the time to stop accumulating more debt.



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Section Four
February 2, 1963

# HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

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## Honest Review of Welfare Needed

By SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

On demand of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the federal government is undertaking a national "review" of the welfare program which gives aid to families with dependent children.

The demand resulted from a sample test conducted by the Senate committee into this phase of the nation's welfare program as it is being handled in the District of Columbia. The test disclosed numerous examples of irregularity and cheating.

GOLDWATER

And there can be no doubt that the conditions found in the District of Columbia are being duplicated in most other sections of the country. Many national magazines over the past months have dealt with the general subject of fraudulent conditions in the welfare field. For example, *Look* magazine published an article entitled "Welfare —Has It Become A Scandal?" *The Reader's Digest* published one entitled "Growing Scandal of Unemployment Compensation" and *U. S. News & World Report* had one entitled "Growing Scandal in Relief."

**The need certainly exists for a thorough-going investigation of the nation's welfare program. But there is no reason to believe that such a searching inquiry will be conducted by the people who are also running the relief program. It stands to reason that the federal government won't indict itself for negligence and profligacy in the handling of aid to families of dependent children.**

But at least it is encouraging to know that at long last the federal government is recognizing the fact that the American people are beginning to ask questions about programs that cost them billions of dollars every year. As has been pointed out in numerous newspaper editorials, the mere fact that a "review" has been ordered may chase some chiselers off the relief rolls. In addition, it may produce at least a temporary tightening of welfare administration.

It is doubtful, however, that the "review" will go deep enough to grip the really fundamental questions involved in the relief problem. For this goes far beyond the trouble caused by fraud and chiseling and calls into question the entire philosophy of the welfare program.

The program under review costs the taxpayers about $1.4 billion a year. But it is only a part of vast, far-flung public assistance machinery, the total cost of which is $4 billion a year. And even that isn't the full story of governmental welfare outlays in a time of high prosperity. When health and medical programs, veterans compensation aid programs, such as vocational rehabilitation, and child welfare services are counted in, total welfare expenditures by the government for the year 1961 totaled $37.3 billion.

This fabulous expenditure represents an increase of 170 per cent since 1951. Just 12 years ago, our total welfare expenditures were only $13.8 billion. And the increase occurred in years of national economic growth and general prosperity.

And what does it all mean?

It means higher and higher taxes for the nation's wage-earners. For example, the social security changes enacted in 1961 will be paid for through increased payroll deductions and employer contributions.

**Despite the cost of the present welfare program and the prospect of higher and higher social security taxes, the present Administration is proposing new and costlier additions to the program. For example, it is estimated that if President Kennedy's Medicare program tied to social security is adopted, by 1968 a person earning $100 a week would pay $253.50 a year in social security taxes and his employer the same amount.**

I suggest it is long past time for a review of the nation's welfare structure with a view to correcting its abuses and cutting out some of the programs that no longer serve the goal of helping the helpless.

How do you stand, sir?

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### What Else Is In The Cards?

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2. Dr. Edward Annis, Pres.-Elect AMA "MEDICARE—BAD FOR EVERYONE"
3. (Because of time, no question & answer period was held after Dr. Annis' Speech)
4. Panel—"ISSUES WE WON ON" Rep. Brock (Tenn.) & Rep. Snyder (Ky.)
5. Rep. Brock & Rep. Snyder Question & Answer
6. Panel—"HOW WE WON: HOW YOU CAN HELP NOW" Rep. Dole (Kans) & Rep. Gurney (Fla.)
7. Rep. Dole & Rep. Gurney Question & Answer
8. Rep. Bruce Alger (Texas) "BUYING CITY HALL WITH FEDERAL MONEY"
9. Rep. Bruce Alger (Texas) Question & Answer
10. Panel—"HOW WE WON: HOW YOU CAN HELP ME WIN IN CONGRESS" Rep. Foreman (Texas) & Rep. Rep. Wyman (N. Hamp.)
11. Rep. Foreman & Rep. Wyman Question & Answer
12. Panel—"WORKING TO CONSOLIDATE GAINS" Mr. Schuetz (Neb.) & Rep. Stinson (Wash.)

12a Complete Rep. Stinson Presentation

13. Mr. Schuetz & Rep. Stinson Question & Answer
14. Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Pres. Brigham Young University, "YOUR SCHOOLHOUSE—FREE OR FEDERALIZED"
15. Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson Question & Answer
16. Rep. Katharine St. George (N.Y.) "CAN A NATION SO CONCEIVED LONG ENDURE"
17. Rep. Katharine St. George Question & Answer
18. Panel—"WHAT WE ARE DOING NOW TO WIN IN '64" Mr. Grenier (Ala.) & Mr. James (Tenn.)
19. Mr. Grenier & Mr. James Question & Answer
20. Mr. Steve Stahl (Okla.) "BUILDING SUPPORT NOW FOR FUTURE RETURNS—SAVING ENTERPRISE"
21. Mr. Ray Watkins "BUILDING SUPPORT NOW FOR FUTURE RETURNS—SELLING FREEDOM"
22. Senator Strom Thurmond (S.C.) "SPEAKS OUT AS A LONG TIME CONSERVATIVE"
23. Senator Strom Thurmond "SUMMARY OF THE VALUE OF THE MUZZLING HEARINGS"
24. Panel—"WHAT ARE WE DOING NOW TO WIN IN '64" Mr. Lupton (Conn.) & Mr. Workman (S.C.)
25. Mr. Lupton & Mr. Workman Question & Answer
26. Mr. Willard Edwards (Chicago Tribune) "JFK'S USE OF NEWS AS WEAPONRY" (Condensation)
27. Mr. Willard Edwards "JFK'S USE OF NEWS AS WEAPONRY" (Full Presentation)
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HUMAN EVENTS
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***Michigan Editor Writes Sen. McNamara:***

# This Little Town of 1,800 Population Doesn't Need a $177,000 Post Office

Dear Senator McNamara:

I'm flabbergasted! According to a UPI press release published this weekend in several daily newspapers, you want to give Croswell a new Post Office. Croswell was listed as one of the six cities being considered for new, government constructed, tax-payer-financed post offices. And not just "a" post office, but one costing $177,000.

BLACK

My first reaction to the news was one of helpless frustration. Here we are, a nation suffering from acute financial anemia, and our elected "Doctors" in Washington are preparing for another bloodletting.

But then a ray of hope entered our thoughts. Perhaps you simply didn't have all the facts when you selected Croswell for this unexpected gift. And so it is with this in mind that we write to you today.

Our post office is 12 years old . . . the newest building on the main street. It was built by the city in 1951 at a cost of $27,000. It is now and for the foreseeable future will continue to be of more than adequate size.

The Post Office Department rents this building for $175.00 a month. It would cost more than that just for maintenance in the building you propose.

The Post Office Department in Detroit that deals with real estate recently asked the city to remodel the inside of the building. The equipment for this purpose has already arrived. The remodeling, I should add, was to provide a more efficient flow of traffic, not to solve a space problem.

Believe me, Senator, it's not that we wouldn't like a new $177,000 building in town. That would be by far the most expensive building in our business district. It's just that we keep remembering where that $177,000 comes from, and we have a nagging feeling in the area of our billfold that that money will have to be replaced from the same source.

So please, Senator, take us off your gift list. We couldn't afford the upkeep and, besides, you might feel we should reciprocate.

Yours very truly,
CARL D. BLACK, Editor
Sanilac County (Mich.) *Jeffersonian*

P.S. We can't help but wonder about the other five proposed post office buildings on your list:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lake Linden, population 1,314 | $174,000 |
| Lawton, pop. 1,402 | $173,000 |
| Port Austin, pop. 706 | $174,300 |
| Mancelona, pop. 1,141 | $174,300 |
| Roscommon, pop. 867 | $181,200 |

Do they really need these tax-financed buildings?

*Commenting on this letter in his column three weeks later, Editor Black wrote:*

We haven't heard a word from Senator McNamara. But local McNamara fans have come forth with a fantastic array of excuses.

Actually, at least 99 per cent of the people who have commented on the letter have been 100 per cent in agreement with it. We have not heard from the editors of any of the other towns involved so we don't know how they stand. But Paul Soini, in his "Huron Happenings" column in the *Sunday Times Herald*, after quoting parts of our open letter, wrote, "Well, the situation in Port Austin is almost an exact parallel although perhaps even more so."

**"The Port Austin post office was built in 1952 (which makes it two years newer than the Croswell structure) . . . . at about $25,000, to be rented to the Post Office Department . . ."**

A subscriber, with a cottage at Roscommon, called us to report that the Roscommon post office building is also newer than Croswell's.

**What has all this accomplished? Well, for one thing, we doubt that Senator McNamara will push for approval of a new Croswell post office . . . or anything else, for that matter. But there will continue to be an endless succession of tax-financed building projects. Most of them as unnecessary as Croswell's post office and as outrageously over-priced.**

And as long as there are citizens willing to accept unnecessary government spending—especially in their own areas—there will always be politicians too weak to say no.

## *Black Should Get Medal of Honor*

By JOHN C. MANNING, Detroit *Free Press* Contributing Editor

. . . This corner's conviction is that Editor Black of Croswell deserves a Congressional Medal of Honor or a Pulitzer or Nobel Prize for exposing the most impudently shameless pork barrel grab aimed at Michigan taxpayers in my memory.

When I saw the clipping of his open letter day before yesterday I telephoned Editor Black and asked if he'd gotten a reply from Senator McNamara. He said no. His letter was published nearly a month ago.

I'm not surprised that our senior Senator ignored it. He doesn't like newspapers and sincerely believes all editors are dumb.

Furthermore, he scoffs at being catalogued as a public servant. He's a ruler of you and me, by golly, and he'd like us to realize it.

I think newspapers in every Michigan county should join up with the Sanilac County *Jeffersonian* and keep insisting that Senator Pat come through with some sort of alibi concerning his Lord Bountiful post office gifts to people who don't want or need 'em.

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*The Ransom Helped the Dope Trade*

# Castro's Big Achievement

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

The yellow mountain of morphine Premier Castro demanded for his prisoner ransom deal dealt our fine narcotics bureau heroes an unspoken reverse.

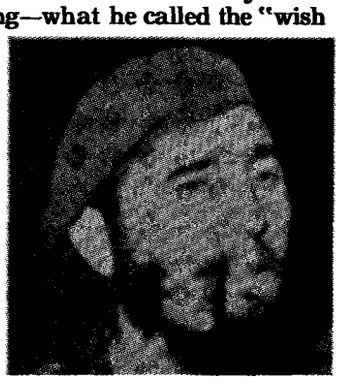
**Senator Estes Kefauver's crime committee long ago identified Cuba as an international hub in the fiendish traffic. Much of this free delivery to Castro—highest quality—will come right smack back to the dope peddlers in the United States.**

Shortly before I left Switzerland our American embassy, in cooperation with the superb Swiss police, impounded more than $2 million in morphine in transit, carried in a single suitcase. This is how morphine money multiplies in the form Castro will cut it.

The whole ransom affair typifies Washington's news manipulation, culminating even in the President's Miami eulogy to the survivors themselves on December 29. Speaking there, not only words were used as "weaponry." Hearts were used as well.

**President Kennedy repeatedly stated, "This is being done by a private committee," while our government was as much in it as in the Bay of Pigs affair itself. This is now a secret everybody knows.**

But inside his office the determined Attorney General had—from the beginning—what he called the "wish list" from Castro. The Cuban drew up a crazy compilation. In totalling it to $53 million he used mostly obsolete drug-house catalogues. He specified some drugs unobtainable here, many scientifically obsolete, and even dreamed up others that never existed.



CASTRO

His morphine feature, however, was the final clincher Castro demanded in his American blackmail. The Attorney General's opening explanation in soliciting each contribution was: "My brother made a mistake."

Why didn't our public servants simply perform on the straight-foward basis required by their official position? Congress specifically prohibited the use of taxpayers' money for ransom during the tractors-for-prisoners uproar. These officials could not do what they wanted to do and still come out in the open.

To date the Administration has even refused a list of items, quantities and costs, making all assessment by our public impossible. Congress should at least expose the tax gimmicks and inside bait authorized overnight after the Attorney General's reported "fella, get busy" word to Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, by a government which is about to challenge every citizen's lunch nickel and Christmas cigar.

**Moreover, impeccable Cuban underground sources as close to Castro as his beard (for Castro's inner circle has been well penetrated) insist Castro's real win was not the $53 million ransom at all. His eye was entirely on a reaffirmation of a non-invasion pledge.**

Knowing negotiator James B. Donovan spoke for President Kennedy and his brother. Castro required and received this pledge as the basic requirement before allowing the invasion prisoners to leave. Castro asked Mr. Donovan, "What if President Kennedy repudiates you?" Mr. Donovan replied, "He won't."

In short, Castro has achieved his ambition as the Communist leader of Latin America under a United States guarantee not to molest, or permit any neighbor to molest, Red Cuba's sovereignty.

This reaffirmed President Kennedy's guarantee through United Nations Acting Secretary-General U Thant if the missiles were removed, still never admitted by Washington but extracted from the secret UN minutes of the initial U Thant-Castro meeting in Havana which U Thant's office confirmed to me as accurate.

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# Government Control Causes Decline in Butter Consumption

From the Los Angeles *Times*

There are Washington reports that the Kennedy Administration is concerned about the little-publicized surplus of government-owned butter.

The controversy over the coming farmers' plebiscite on rigid wheat quotas has overshadowed the growing mountain of butter in storage as a result of price supports that push butter prices higher than the consumer will pay.

**A paragraph in one Washington dispatch is illuminating. It stated that US citizens on relief consume more butter (supplied in free food packages) than the general US public.**

This is definitive comment on all the official schemes designed to amend the law of supply and demand as it applies to agriculture.

**After 30 years of subsidies, controls, quotas and soil banking, we are in worse case today than we were when the Roosevelt Administration began to farm from swivel chairs in Washington.**

For 30 years, the urban consumer has been double-taxed to finance the re-jiggering of the farm economy. The taxpayer paid once in direct federal taxes to support the farm program, and again in higher food prices as a result of price supports.

Butter prices have been kept so high that the margarines have taken over a whopping share of the former market for butter.

**So now the average family pays for the butter the government buys, pays for costly storage and pays for distribution of free butter to those on the dole—and uses butter substitutes.**

This is the ultimate triumph of something.

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